VOL. LVI.-NO. 211.

TUES OF JOHN BRIGHT.

Right Hon, William Henry Smith, who was the

first speaker, rose to address the House all the

members doffed their hats. Mr. Smith, in

short speech, described Mr. Bright as a man of

thorough honesty of purpose and great energy

of character. If there was any defect in his

character it was the intensity of his advocacy

of the principles that he had adopted. Al-though warmly attached to the Liberal party.

he could not sacrifice his personal convictions

for any of those considerations which have

great weight with most men. If for a time he

parted from his old associates, under a strong

sense of duty, there was no trace of anger or of

almost every great cause to which he especially

devoted his hear; and mind. He has established

a special claim to the admiration of those from

by marked concurrence with them upon the

whom he differed to appreciation of his merits.

separated from the great bulk of the Liberals

on the Irish question on no single occasion has

there been any word of disparagement. 1

acknowledge that I have not through my whole

Mr. Bright and the value of that character to

the country. I say this because it was at the

came more to understand than before the posi-

tion held by him and some of his friends and

the hold they had upon the confidence of the

people. I was one of those who did not

agree with the particular views he took of the

Crimean contest, but feit profoundly and

never ceased to think what must have

been the moral elevation of men who, nurtured

all their lives in the temple of popular approval, could at a moment's notice consent to part

with the whole of that favor they enjoyed,

which opponents might think the very breath

of their nostrils. (Hear, hear.) They ac-

cepted undoubted unpopularity, for that war

commanded the enormous approval of the peo-

known much of Mr. Bright, we learned more.

any statesman of my time who had the happiness of receiving, on removal from this passing world, the honor of approval at once so enthusiasic, so universal, and so unbroken. Hear, hear.] Let none could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because the triumphs of his life were triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and of its people. His name is including the number of the great and overspreading race to which he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see, and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind.

Mr. Gladsione resumed his seat smid much

To Entertain Secretary Tracy.

PHILADELPHIA. March 29.-A meeting of

leading business men was held in the Mayor's office this

afternoon to consider arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Secretary Tracy on the or casion

and constrainment of secretary Tracy on the or cases of its varieties and secretary was the latter part of next week. The my to doubt as to the length of time the Secretary would remain in the city no decision as to be instituted in the recipion was arrived at the entire matter being interest to committee which were selected by the Mayor. In the mean time Mayor Fitter will extend the homitalities of the city to Secretary Tracy, and on reception will be proceeded with.

and sorrow of the country.

cheers. He said:

WANT SOUTH AMERICA'S TRADE. MR. GLADSTONE'S EULOGY

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO THE VIR-The total imports of the American countries south of the United States, that is, the Every Cause that had his Simple. Cour. Central and South American republies, for ageons, and Honest Advocacy Advanced in the Estimation of the World-A Man 1888 foot up \$450,000,000, and of these the United States furnished about 11 per cent. who had the Esteem of Foe as well as Friend, and Never Flinched when Obliged to Face Popular Disapproval. This state of affairs set many New York manufacturers and merchants thinking. They figured it out that England and Germany got LONDON, March 29 .- The session of the most of the \$400,000,000 left after taking out House of Commons this evening was devoted to eulogies of the late John Bright. When the

Merchants Have the Support of President

the United Sates' share. Three hundred and more New York merchants, including a big contingent of Spanish merchants, met in the banquet hall of Delmonico's last night to talk over ways of getting

some of this \$400,000,000.

Mr. W. H. T. Hughes of Ward's Steamship ine was Chairman, and clustered about him on the carrieted platform were Conrad N. Jordan, J. M. Ceballos, Warner Miller, John F. Plum-mer, J. M. Munoz, S. Perez Triana, J. Seaver Page, C. N. Bilsas, W. L. Strong, and others who have commercial dealings with the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Uru-guay, and Venezuela.

Page, C. N. Billas, W. L. Strong, and others who have commercial dealings with the Argentine Republic, Boilvia, Brazil, Chill, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Chairman Hughes read a letter from President Harrison which said that the President was in hearty sympathy with any organization having in view the promotion of triendly and business relations between our bankers, merchants, and manufacturers and the people of the States and islands lying south of us.

Chairman Hughes said that there was no politics in the movement. That stordy Democrat, Conrad N. Jordan, had just had a consultation with Secretary Biaine on the movement, and Mr. Blaine was heartily in favor of it. Mr. Hughes announced that it was the purpose to effect a temporary organization of the bankers, manufacturers, and merchants interested in the movement until May 1, 1890, and then, if the work of the temporary organization would be perfected.

It was to be a sort of American-Spanish Chamber of Commerce. It would be the purpose of the organization to chain and exchange information on the business of the two sections for those interested, to endeavor to establish regular, froment, and speedy communication with South American ports—in American-built steams-hips—and to establish direct banking facilities between North and South America. In a word, the members of the \$0.000,000 of trade. "and that, too, without free trade."

Warner Miller was introduced as a rare combination, a manufacturer and a statesman, Mr. Miller said that his visits to Mexico and South American countries proved conclusively to him that the banking facilities were dead against America, and all for England and Germany, Naturally the merchants of those countries favored the banking institutions which could give them credit. Then, again, the English and Germany, Naturally the merchants of those countries favored the banking institutions which could give them credit. Then, again, the English and Germany to be soid in the interior. They ore in small packages, and are ready to be c personal animosity left. His memory would live long in the hearts of men. He would go down to the grave followed by the affection Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, was received with Mr. Bright has been, to a very remarkable degree, happy in the moment of his removal from among us. He lived to see the triumph of

whom he differed through his long political life prominent and dominant questions of the hour. [Hear, hear.] While he has in that way opened the minds and hearts of those with he has lost nothing by that concord with them on the the particular subject we so much represent. Though Mr. Bright came to be

political life, fully embraced the character of particular epoch of the Crimean war that I

H. J. Kimball, the Director-General of the H. J. Kimball, the Director-bracks and Atlanta Cotton Exposition, said that the South was hand and giove in such a movement, and Edward Augustus Hopkins, who has seent fifty years in South America, said it was a rare thing to see our manufactured goods in South America. He added that the consular service America. He added that just as soon as a Con-had been frightful; that just as soon as a Con-sul got to know the alphabet of the language he was fired out, and "another greenhorn"

he was fired out, and "another greenhorn" was sent in his place.

John F. Plummer and S. Perez Triana also backed up the movement. Mr. Plummer got into politics and vocterously speke of how the Administration was to break the solid South. Chairman Hughers leaned forward and advised "John" to go slow on politics.

Then there was a feast, after which J. M. Ceballos was elected President, and Mr. Hughes, J. M. Munoy, Corrad N. Jordan, and John F. Plummer Vice-Presidents. Some of the trustees are C. N. Bliss, W. L. Strong, J. Seaver Place, A. E. Whitney, H. H. Rogers, George M. Pullman, and others, pie. It was at that time that, although we had

ZEISLER DISAPPEARS.

The Requisition Arrived Too Late-His Suit Against Plukerton.

pie. It was at that time that, although we had known much of Mr. Bright, we learned more. We had known of his great meutal gifts, his courage, his consistency, and his spiendid eloquence. We had not known how high was the moral tone of those popular leaders, and what spiendid examples they could set their cantemporaries. Among other gifts, Mr. Bright was delighted to be one of the chief guardians of the purity of the English tongue. Hiear, heart He know how the character of a nation is associated with its language. He was enabled, as an Englishman profoundly attached to his country, the tongue of the people being to him almost an object of worstip, to posserve the purity of the a nguage of shakespeare and Millon. (theers, Another circumstance of his career is bester known to me than to any other terson present, were body is aware that office had no attractions for him. But lew can be aware what extra efforts were required to induce him to become a servant of the crown. In the crisis of 1808, when the fate of the Irish Church hung in the balance, it was my duty to propose to Mr. Bright that he become a Minister. I never undertook so aifficult a task, From II o clock at night until I o'clock in the morning we teadily debated the subject. It was only at the last moment that he found it possible to set aside the repugnance he felt at doing anything that might in the eyes of any one, even of the more ignorant class of his country men, appear to detraction the slightest degree from that forty independence of character which I have mentioned, and which never the oughout his career was held in doubt.

"It was a happy let to unite so many attractions and the country men, appear to derive the many attractions of the career was held in doubt." CHICAGO, March 29 .- Deputy Sheriff John J. Fahey of Scranton, Pa., arrived here to-day with a requisition from Gov. Beaver for the return of Edward Zeisler, an agent of the European Bond and Exchange Company. Zeisler has offices at 25 East Fourteenth street, New York, and 93 and 95 Fifth avenue in this city. Zeisler was prested yesterday by the Pinkerton agency on a warrant sworn out by J. R. Stein, a New York banker, before Justice Brayton. He was let go on the ground that the warrant was not served by a properly deputized officer. Zeisler tried to run out of the court later on by Judge Altgeld, the requisition not having arrived. Immediately on leaving the court Zeisler jumped into a back and was driven off. He was followed by a l'inkerton detective in another back, but Zeisler eluded his pursuer by getting out of the back while it was in motion. When the Deputy Sheriff from Scranton ar-

degree from that loty independence of character which I have mentioned, and which never the outflows his carrier was held in doubt.

"It was a happy lot to unite so many attractive qualities. If I had to dwell upon them alone, I should present a dazzling pleture to the world. It was a happy let to teach moral lessons by simplicity, consistency, untailing courage, and constancy of lite, thus presenting a commonation of qualities that carried us to a higher atmosphere. Hear, hear, His sympathies were not strong only, but active; not sympathies awaiting calls to be made upon them, but sympathies of a man seeking objects upon which to bestow the inestination advantages of cloquence and courage. In Ireland, when support of the lrish cause was rare; in India, when support of the halve cause was rare; in India, when support of the halve cause was rare; in India, when support of the balve cause was rare; in India, when support of the balve cause was rare; in India, when support of the outline of the great struggle of 18s1, stood as the representative of an exceedingly small portion of the educated community of the country, although undoubtedly representing a large part of the national sentiment illear, hear—in all these cases Mr. Bright went far outside the necessities of his calling. Whatever touched him as a man of the great Angle-Saxon race, whatever touched him as a conspleud and distinct progress toward triumphant success. Thus it has come about that he is entitled to a higher eulogy than is due to success. Of mere success, indeed, he was a conspleuous example, in intellect he might claims a most distinguished place. But his character lies deeper than latellect, deeper than eloquence, deeper than anything that can be described or that can be seen upon the surface. The supreme enlogy that is his due is that he elevated political life to the highest point—to a loftler simolarit than it had ever reached. He has bequeathed to his country a character that cannot only be made a subject for admiration and gratitude, but was in motion.

When the Deputy Sheriff from Scranton arrived here to-day Zeisler could not be found. The fugitive, it is charged, has been flooding the country with worthless certificates. His plan was to sell bonds in lots of four for \$105, one of them being an Austro-Hungarian imperial bond and the other three Red tross bonds. The face value of these bonds is said to be between \$13 and \$37. The purchasers pay monthly installments of \$5 each, with an alleged chance of winning a prize when the fotteries are drawn every month. The company enforces monthly rayments by letters and agents, whom they send all over the United States to make collections. There are thousands of Germans in the Western States who have bought Zeisler's bonds.

William A. Pinkerton was discharged from custodyst day in the case growing out of his participation in the court room scrimmage resterday. An action was begun for Zeisler this afternoon against Pinkerton for \$10,000 damages on the ground of false imprisonment.

A Defalcation with a Sad Romantie At-

MEDINA, N. Y., March 29 .- Bert Barry, the

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh station agent at Lyndonville, is a defaulter and has fied. Barry has resided all of his life in Lyndonville, has always had an unblemished reputation, and is well connected. The shortage in the railroad accounts will reach something like \$1,000, while as much more is owing to the local creditors. There is a curiously sad romance connected with the affair indirectly.

romance connected with the affair indirectly.

A few years ago young Barry, while a night operator employed in a railroad office at a way station in the eastern part of the State, fell in love with a beautiful young lady from San Francisco, who was visiting friends in the vicinity. She was an orolan, worth in her own right about a million, and returned the handsome young operator's affection. Despite the opposition of the young lady went abroad for a year's travel previous to her marriage. All the arrangements were made for the wedding and Barry was about to start for New York to meet his promised bride when he received a cablegram from London, saying that she had died suddenly of heart disease. Young Barry never recovered from the shock, and it is thought by many that constant brooding over the affair had made him partially deranged. Barry's hondsmen would have assisted him out of his difficulties and shielded him had they known of his trouble. whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid much subdued cheering.

Lord Hartington referred to the noble words of Mr. Gladstone as fully expressive of the veneration of the country for the memory of Mr. Bright. He said that Mr. Bright was not a statesman versed in the aris of government and capable of conducting the complicated affairs of a great nation. It was the high standard of his political conduct and the intensity of his convictions that gave his eloquence unrivalled force.

Justin McCarthy, who in the absence of Mr. Parnell spoke for the Irish party, associated their sentiments with those expressed in the noble speech of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the memory of the Irish people endured and it carried them back to the time when Mr. Bright championed their cause. He therefore claimed the right of Ireland to lay an immortelle upon the great Engilshman's grave. (Cheers)

Mr. Chamberlain spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Bright or thirty years. He said that throughout his political it.e Mr. Bright's relations toward his electors were those of entire indepension. Mr. Eright hodding that his service conferred an obligation upon the constituency.

Two of a Bark's Crew Rescued.

PROVINCETON, Mass., March 29 .- Letters from Capt. Dunham of the whaling schooner William A. Grozler reports her arrival at St. Vincent, West Indies, with sixty-five barrels of sperm oil. On Feb. 24 the Grozier sighted a of sperm oil. On Feb. 24 the Grozier sighted a wreck which proved to be the bark Albert Russell, from New York for Australia. Two sallors who had been on the wreck thirteen days were rescued. The remainder of the crew, together with the Captain's wife and two little girls, had all been lost. The rescued sallors supply of food and drink consisted of four cans of lobsters, four cans of milk, and what rain they could catch. One of the men will probably die.

Will Postmaster Kelly Keep his Place ! A Jersey City Republican, who wants to get Postmaster Kelly's place, said last night: 'Kelly has made a fairly good Postmaster, but he did a foolish thing when he collected assessments from the Por Office employees in the last campaign." This strengthen

moved illa predecessor. John Gopsiil, a Republican was alliused to serve out his term, three years, by Fresident Cleveland. Postmaster Kelly has three years more to serve. He has made many improvements in the serve in the year he has been in office, and has made very few remevals. A majority of the Republicans who were supplied by Postmaster Gopsill still hold their places.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

MADE THE PRESIDENT SIGN A CHECK FOR \$21,000 AND DRAW THE MONEY.

COOLEST BANK ROBBER YET

Nobody in the First National Bank of Den ver Suspected That the Man Who Walked Behind President Moffatt Had a Revolver Under His Cont Almed at Moffatt's Head and a Bottle of Nitro Glycer-ine in his Pocket Ready for Business,

DENVER, March 29.-Yesterday morning, immediately after the opening of the First National Bank, a well-dressed young man of medium height, with light moustache and complexion, walked into the bank and asked Assistant Cashier Ross Lewin where he could see Mr. David Moffatt, the President of the bank. Mr. Lewin directed him to the Cheesman block, where Mr. Moffatt has an office as President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. At 10% o'clock this morning the young man called at Mr. Moffatt's office in the railroad building and introduced himself as C. J. Wells. He said he had business of a private nature, and Mr. Moffatt took him into his private office. There the man said he had discovered a scheme by which certain well-known business men of Denver pro-posed to defraud the First National Bank. It would require some time to explain the scheme, the stranger said. Might he not have a private conference with Mr. Moffatt later in the day?

Mr. Moffatt agreed to meet the man again at his private office in the bank at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Wells was on hand promptly at the appointed hour.

When he opened the conversation by asking if I had a blank check with me," said Mr. Moffatt this evening. "I was somewhat surprised. I told him I had none, but I would send for one. While we were waiting for the check he nervously fumbled some papers in his inside coat pocket, and when the messenger who brought the check had retired. Wells suddealy drew a revolver from his inside coat pocket and, levelling it at my head, exclaimed: "If you make a move or speak a word I will kill you on the spot. I am in desperate cir-

cumstances and you must give me \$21,000. "I was taken completely by surprise. After looking the man in the eye for a moment. I concluded there was nothing to do but submit. I filled out the check, as he dictated, for \$21,000. When this was done he told me to take it to the

paying teller and bring him the money. " 'I have counted all the risks in this undertaking,' he said, ' and have thoroughly laid my plans. If you say a word, or by any act, even so much as a wink, convey to any one any sign.

I will kill you.' " He pulled from his hip pocket what he said was a bottle of nitro-glycerine, and which I judged from its appearance was what he claimed it to be, and continued:

"' I know that if I am caught in this act my life is not worth one breath. I am, as I said before, in desperate circumstances, and this morning I contemplated suicide, but it occurred to me that you and the First National Bank had lots of money and that I might get some of it. I propose to have it at the ri-k of my life, and if in any way you give an alarm I will shoot you dead and then blow up the whole building with this nitro-glycerine."

"Then he again directed me to take the check to the paying teller, get the money, and bring it to him. I went out into the bank, and Wells followed close at my heels. He kept his revolver pointed at my head, but cleverly concealed beneath his coat. 1 tried to convey some sign of the situation to the employees, and even went so far as to whisper to the teller when I presented the check: 'This man is a thief; he is robbing me.' Mr. King did not hear me, however, and no one else seemed to suspect that anything was wrong. I instructed the teller to bring the money to my private

office. "Wells and I returned to the private office and sat down to await the teller. Wells was perfectly calm and deliberate. We walted a few minutes, and he told me to step to the door and ask the teller to hurry. I did so, and Mr. King came to the door and asked Wells what denomination of bills he wanted. room but was caught. He was again let go Wells asked for \$1,000 in gold and the rest in large bills. Mr. King brought oner and Wells took It and antly walked out at the door. I rushed out and

gave the alarm at once." Wells had disappeared, however. The police went promptly to work to catch him. They arrested a man named W. H. Clark, but Mr. Moffatt said he was not the robber, and he was let go. The Chief of Police has offered a reward of \$2,500 for the capture of Wells.

PEDDLER SIDMAN MULDERED.

Supposed to Have Been Killed for his

PHILADELPHIA. March 29 .- The body of a man was found floating on a pond near Turperville, a small village in Gloucester county, on Wednesday afternoon. His nose had been broken and his head was covered with frightful gashes. One gash on the right side of the head was ten inches long.

Another deep gash was found on the neck which partly several the spinal column. The body had evidently been in the water for a long time. The body was recognized as that of a peddler who visited that part of the country once a month regularly until about three months ago, when he was missed from his rounds. As he had always stopped with Joseph Hitlman a young man living in Turnerville suspicion was directed toward Hillman, and this afternoon Hillman was arrested. He declared the body was not that of the peddler who stopped at his house.

Two other men. however, positively identified the remains as being those of the peddler. One of them knew him as John Sidman, and said he made his home in Philadelphia About the time the peddler was due on another round Hillman moved to another house, and soon as tonished everybody in the vicinity by starting out with a peddler's pack. He seemed to have lots of money, and this fact was more astonishing, as he was usually known to be without money. He offered his goods for sale at unusually low prices, and on being questioned as to how he could afford to sell so low, he is said to have explained that he found the pack and wanted to dispose of the goods, as he had no use for them. On one occasion he got a \$20 bill changed at a country store, and at another time showed a \$20 gold rice. An examination of the house from which Hillman moved showed stains on the boards on the ground floor. These spots showed wildence of an effort to clean them up and it is supposed they are blood stains.

The theory is that the unfortunate paddler was murdered while asleepon the second floor, and his body carried down stairs. When found the body had a rope tied around the waist, which had evidently been used to drag the remains to the pond. The stained boards were sawed out of the floor this atternoon and are now in possession of the public prosecutor. lots of money, and this fact was more aston-

Disastrous Prairie Fires in Dakota.

HURON, Dak., March 29 .- Terrible prairie fires are reported from all parts of the county last night, between here and Cayour on the last night, between here and Cavour on the east and for several miles north of that place. The country is almost entirely burned over. Many farmers have suffered the loss of houses barns, hay, and grass. South and couthwest of the city settlers have suffered equally as much. The velocity of the wind was forty miles an hour, driving the flames with fearful rapidity. It was the most destructive fire in the county for years, and it is feared the worst has not been learned.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Boys' and Children's Clothing of the most reliable quality in a very extengive variety at the lowest prices at Vogel Brothers' of Broadway and Houston St., and Eighth Avenue and Forty-second St.—Adv.

MURDER ON THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Harry Williams Shot and Killed Instantly

by Henry Johnson Pay day on the new aqueduct has been producing a monthly crep of crimes of violence ever since the work was begun. It was pay day Shaft 5 a few days ago, and night before last a man was killed there. The shaft is near Whitson's station on the New York City and Northern Railroad. A bundred yards or so from the station is a rough board two-story shanty, where an Italian, Michael Pasquale, boards and lodges a lot of negro labor-ers. The first floor is a general store saloon, and the up-stairs part contains and salcon, and the up-stairs part contains the living rooms. A quarrel began in the store about 9 o'clock. Among the negroes there were Henry Johnson and Harry Williams. Williams as a quiet man, it is said. No one seems to know just what the quarrel began about, but it is suspected that it was the result of a visit which Martha Conway of Sixth arenue in this city and two other young negro women paid to the camp just after pay day. There was a dance that night and considerable realous pross between these man.

There was a dance that night and considerable jealousy arose between these men.

"There's better men than you around this camp," Johnson cried, finally. "Luke Moore runs all the niggers, and he can do you."

Williams selzed a batchet that lay handy, and struck it sayagely into the counter three times.

"Well, Luke Moore can't run me," he cried, "and if any man tries to, I'll do him up."

He threw down the hatchet and went up stairs. The stairway is an open structure of plauk running up outside the building. There were seven or eight men in the room that he entered. He kept the door, there was a flash and report from the landing, and Williams fell with a builet in the back of his head. He died instantly.

The stair on the landing, was followed by two.

with a builet in the back of his head. He died instantly.

The shot on the landing was followed by two fired by other persons on the ground below; The shot on the landing was followed by two fired by other persons on the ground below; but there is no doubt that Johnson fired the one that killed Williams. He admitted it to Chisf of Police Alonzo McNiel that night, when the latter and Coroner George H. Sutton got there and arreated him.

"If I hadn't a done him." he said, "he would have done me. He belonged to the Mulligan gang, and he has killed more than one man out in Pennsylvania, where they hang out. He had a pistol and was going to pull it on me, when I fired."

The dead man's pockets were searched, but no pistol was found upon him. Johnson was taken to the Sing Sing lock-up. A Coroner's jury, which sat yesterday, found a verdict against him.

FLOATING TIN AND BEER

Mr. Untermeyer Pets Back with Planucial

and Humerous Tidings. Samuel Untermeyer returned yesterday on the Trave from England, where he has been for the past two months engaged in floating tin and beer upon the English investment market. He reports that Lord Thurlow; Wm. Garnet, the mill owner; Edward S. Baring Gould of the Kimberley diamond mines, and others have gone into the Harnly Tin Company to the extent of \$2,000.000 for working capital, and on the train to Southampton of his way home Mr. Untermeyer signed a confor \$2,000,000 more of the stock to be taken by other English capitalists. The total

tract for \$2,000,000 more of the stock to be taken by other English capitalists. The total stock of the company is \$15,000,000, and Mr. Untermeyer and the other Americans retain \$11,000,000 of it in addition to the last \$2,000,000 of Finglish cash which they will divide.

The Harnly Company's mines are in Dakota, and are the first and only tin mines yet developed in this country. When the first attempt was made to ficat the stock abroad the Cornish mine owners cried "Swindle," and English newspapers joined in. The American promoters thereupon had republied and sent all through Dakota the articles from English papers denouncing the mines as fraudulent, and upon the atrength of this bearing of the market they succeeded in buying up large amounts of mine property in addition to what they already owned, so that they now own obteined by the whole tin-bearing region.

\*\*English and English experts they promptly increased the company's stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and at that capitalization took in the \$4,000,000 of English cash. Mr. Unier meyer says that a tariff on bar tin will be necessary to the full development of the industry, and that if it had not been for the confidence in the American system o protection it would have been impossable to induce English capi-

and that if it had not been for the confidence in the American system o protection it would have been impossible to induce English capitalists to invest in the mines.

Mr. Untermeyer also managed the floating of the stock of the New York Broweries Company and the Frank Jones Brewing Company in England. There is a third deal consummated, he says, but he is not at liberty to give the details yet.

the details yet.

"There are no other negotiations under way," he said, "except those being conducted by a lot of brokers who are going about the country getting options in brewerles and then trying to sell them to somebody."

An Attachment Resisted with a Wildest, an Axe, and a Revolver.

Boston, March 29 .- A wildcat, a revolver, an infuriated man, an attachment for \$200, and a frightened keeper were the principal floures in the events leading up to the total wreckage of a South End saloon and the flight of its proprietor. The attachment came first and was placed upon the saloon for an unpaid liquor bill. The keeper foreclosed to preserve the attachment, but the proprietor, J. H. Buckley, decidedly objected. In fact, he became so exceeding wroth as to let loose a wildcat which he kept in a cage in the rear from for the amusement of customers. When the cat landed on the bar with a blood-curding howl the keeper bolted. The cat leaped to the shelves around the walls, and for a time made things exceedingly lively. Then the revolver took its turn in the hands of Mr. Buckley, and after about two dozen rounds brought down the cat with a bullet in its brain. This was on Thursday night. Buckley held the fort alone until this morning, barring his doors, when the keeper appeared with reenforcements. Seeing that they were bound to force their way in, Buckley took an axe and in a few moments had smashed the mirrors and remaining bottles left by the cat, chepped the bar almost into kindling wood, and staved in the heads off the whiskey casks. Then he escaped through a rear window, and the keepers took possession of what was left. bill. The keeper foreclosed to preserve the at-

LAPORTE, Ind., March 29 .- It is reported here to-night on excellent authority that the Weir-Murphy fight will take place at Durham. a small station on the Lake Shore road, six miles west of this city, within the next twenty-four hours. The officers are determined to stop the fight, should it take place. Beyond this nothing can be learned.

Classification of Yachts.

At a meeting of the New York Yacht Racing Association, held at O Neill's, Sixth avenue and Twenty second street, last night, the Committee on Classifica tion made its report. Commodore A. J. Prime of the Youkers Cornethian Yacht Club presided. There was some lively discussion by the delegates of the club represented as to the classification of the yachts, but an annicable arrangement was arrived at and September was fixed for the first association race. This classifies thou was unanimously adopted?

Class A. all schooners over 40 feet; Class C. along \$5 feet and under 50 feet; Glass D. cabin sloops \$5 feet and under 50 feet; Class E. cabin sloops \$5 feet and under 45 feet; Class E. cabin sloops \$6 feet and under 45 feet; Class E. cabin sloops \$6 feet and under 50 feet; Class E. cabin sloops \$6 feet and under 50 feet; Class E. cabin sloops \$6 feet and under 32 feet; Class E. Cabin class \$6 feet and under 32 feet; Class \$6 feet and under 25 feet; Class \$6 feet and under 25 feet and under 25 feet; Class \$6 feet and under 25 feet tion made its report. Commodore A. J. Prime of the

Oblivary.

James Bayles, a ship builder of Port Jefferion, died there yesterday aged 74. He leaves seve son, died there yesterday aged 76. He leaves seven children. T. G. Wolf, a grocery merchant of Carlisle, Pa., died yesterday, aged 50 years. (harles H. B. Patey, chief of the English postal tele-graph service, is dead.

O. H. Mitchell, the well-known mathematician and astronomer, died yesterday at Marietta, Ohio. astronomer, died yesterday at Narietta Olilo. William Waish, 57 years old, ex revenue collector, died last night in the New York Hospital of a complication of diseases. He weightel 2017 pounds and at one time, when he was active in Eleventh district politics, disputed the title of ex Warden Thomas P. Walsh Indertakers York & Swift of USE East 185th street removed the body to the residence of Mr. Walsh's married daughter, Mrs. P. T. Farrel, at 629 East 185th street.

Judgment Against " Dry Dollar" Sullivan ALBANY, March 29.-Judgment was rendered in the Albany City Court to day against "Pry Dollar" sullivan for \$30 rent of rooms occupied by him on North Fearl street, and which he abandoned leaving his trunk behind.

The New York Heraid will print to morrow (Sunday)
"The Ghoat's Way," a thrilling novelette, by Mr. R. T. W.
Disk. There will also be a powerful method on "Modern individualism." from the pen of the day. M. Haber
Newsier, and a discussion of "Should Women Smolt" in
Ir fallous woman. Adde.

SIX WAR SHIPS WRECKED.

The Trenton, Vandalia, and Nipsic Lost.

THREE GERMAN SHIPS GO DOWN ALSO.

Pifty Americans and Ninety-six Germans Drowned

An Account of the Troubles that Led to the Sending of so Many Ships of War to the Pacific Ocean-De-cription of the Vessels that are Said to Have Reen Lost,

AUCKLAND, March 29.-Despatches from Samea state that the American men-of-war Trenton, Vandalia, and Ninsie, and the Carman men-of-war Adler, Olga, and Eter were driven on a reef during a violent storm and totally wrecked. Of the American crews, four officers and

forty-six men were drowned, and of the German crews, nine officers and eighty-abven men lost their lives.

LONDON, March 30 .- Advices have been received from Samoa to the effect that in a terrific hurricane there three American and four German men-of-war were wrecked, and that many persons were drowned.

The dispute which caused the Governments of Germany and the United States to send warships to Samoa is of fong standing There are many German residents in Apla, the capital, and the Germans have shown on many occasions a desire to gain the ascendancy in the islands, if not actually to take possession of them. The islands are perhaps chiefly important to the United States and Great Britain as a coaling station. There had been an un-derstanding between the three Governments that they were to assist each other in maintaining the native Government. Three years ago the King of the Samoan Islands was Malietoa. He was not satisfactory to the Germans, and he was seized, placed on board a German warship, and deported to a distant island. Tamasese was set up in his stead, after an ambitious American Consul at Apia had set up a protectorate over Samoa, in the name of the United States, and had been recalled for it.

Last fall a large party of the natives, under the leadership of Mataafa, rebelled. Mataafa's object was the overthrow of Tamasese and the restoration of Malleton. He won several victories, until the Germans took up Tamasese's cause, and declared the islands under martial law. The frequent small conflicts put the lives and property of Americans at Aplain peopardy. The United States protested, and sent war vessels to Samoa to protect her citizens. The Germans also sent warships, and for a time a conflict seemed to be imminent. But Prince Bismarck refused to sustain the action of the German Consul. Knappe, in declaring martial law, and recalled him. It was recently agreed that a conference to consider Samoan uffairs, begun at Washington a few years ago, should be resumed at Berlin for the permanent settlement of the questions in dispute, and peace was in a measure restored. The warships, however, had not

vet been recalled. The Nipsic was at Callao when she was cabled by the Navy Department to preceed at once to Samos to relieve the Adams. She was a wooden vessel, and was built in 1873. After two cruises she was rebuilt at the navy yard. Washington, in 1879. She was bark rigged. 185 feet long and 35 feet beam. Her displacement was 1,375 tons, and indicated speed 10 knots. Her battery consisted of one 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle. four 9-inch smooth bores; one 60-pounder breech-loading rifle converted Parrott located on the forecastle. In the secondary battery one three-inch rifled howitzer, one twelve-pounder. and one short Gatling gun. In addition to this there were sixty Hotchkiss ritles of the latest improved pattern in her armory, besides the usual number of pistois and side arms allowed by regulation for vessels of the Nipsic class.

Commander Dennis W. Mullan, the Comman der of the Nipsic, was ordered to that duty on Oct. 1, 1887, a few weeks after the departure of the vessel from New York for the Pacific. He entered the service Sept. 20, 1860; was promoted to Ensign in October, 1863; to Master in October, 1866; to Lieutenant in February, 1868; Lieutenant Commander in March, 1868, and to Commander in July, 1882. The Nipsic was his first command in the new grade, as owing to some trouble with the Navy Department off Commander Mulian was a good fighting officer, a native of Massachusetts, of Irish parent

age.

The executive officer of the Nipsic, in the absence of Lieut. Hawley, was Richard G. Davenport, or, as he was better known in the service. 'Dick" Davenport. He was a son of the late Capt. Davenport of the pavy, who was one of the most distinguished naval officers of the late war, and who commanded the Congress during the battle of Mobile Bay.

The other officers attached to the Nipsic were Lieut. John R. Shearman of New York, Ensigns William P. White, John L. Purcell Harry A. Ffeld, and Harry P. Jones, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, Passed Assistant Paymaster John Corwine, Chief Engineer George W. Hall, Pa-sed Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, and First Lieutenant of Marines T. Glover Fillette.

The complement of the Nipsic was 174 ma-

rines and blue jackets, although some of her short time men were sent home from Samoa when the Adams left for San Francisco in

The Trenton was considered the best wooden vessel in the navy. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her speed was about fifteen knots and her displacement 3,900 tons, She had ten guns, and was in charge of Capt. N. H. Farauhar.

The Vandalia had eight guns, six of which were nine-mile Dahlgrens. The other two were pivot guns. She had also a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannons and Gatlings, Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker was in command.

Col. Armes Instate that He Pulled Gov. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Col. George A.

Armes has furnished for publication a card in reference to his recent trouble with Gov. Bea-"I was surprised to read the published re-

ports of interviews with Gov. beaver. They contain misstatements, misrepresentations and untruths. He then says that he had known Gov. Beaver

personally for several years : that be met him in the Riggs House, and after exchanging friendly salutations with him, referred to the way he had been treated on Inauguration Day. Beaver declined to state in writing that he had not ordered his removal from the procession, and started to move off, whereupon Col. Armes says he took the Governor's nose in his fingers, and, gently pulling it, said; "Take that." He had no intention to injure him, and was moving away when the officer came up. The card closes as follows:

I have nothing to say touching my record in the army and my character and capacity as a citizen. Seven wounds received in action illustrate the former, and these who know and have had business relations with the can essify to the letter. I esteem my herer and good name too highly to submit to insult and fajory without resenting it. Beaver declined to state in writing that he had

TO PUT DOWN BOULANGER. The French Cabinet Decides that He Must

PARIS, March 27.-The Senate to-day, by vote of 207 to 63, has passed the bill constituting itself a high court of justice in cases of plots against the State. The bill will come up in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. The Government intend, upon the passage of the measure, to apply it to Gen. Boulanger.

The Cabinet to-day unanimously resolved to prosecute Gen. Boulanger. Proceedings against him will be instituted without delay. It is probable that the first steps will be taken tomorrow.

The National Intimates that but for deference to M. de Freycinet and other lukewarm Ministers, Gen. Boulanger would have already

been arrested. Gen. Boulanger, in an interview, declared that the Government were insans, otherwise they would see that their action would only frustrate the end they have in view. He had never committed an illegal act: he had done everything openly. Therefore for the martyr. Had he committed the slightest illegality he admits that his case would be made, but he defles all the lawyers in the world to find anything against him. Therefore, the rumored action against him would only mean a further triumph for the National

party. The Presse states that MM, Clemenceau and Boyler-Lanierre, both of whom are members of the Chamber of Deputies, have requested M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, to arrest Gen. Boulanger.

NEW MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

The Tory Cabinet's Land Purchase Scheme and Local Covernment Bil LONDON, March 29 .- The Cabinet has decided to propose at the next session of Parliament a land purchase scheme for Ireland. The

Mr. Chamberlain.

The Ministry has also resolved to introduce. in 1891, an Irish local government bill. The measure provides for extensive changes in the management of internal affairs in Ireland.

measure will be similar to the plan proposed by

Bismarck Says He Isn't Dying.

BERLIN, March 29 .- In the course of a debate in the Reichstag to-day on the Aged Workmen's Insurance bill, Herr Von Boetticher. Minister of the Interior, described as offensive the instruction that Prince Bismarch attached no importance to the measure.

The Chancellor, interrupting Herr Von Boetticher said he was only prevented by other State business from attending the sittings of the committee having the bill in charge, and

added:
"Those who consider that I am dying make a mistake. As a matter of fact, foreign politics claim my principal attention. The work of the committee could not be in better hands than it is. The Rielbitzg ought to pass the bill by the largest possible majority."

The Case of the Patriotic Leaguers. PARIS. March 29 .- When the case of the ac cused members of the Patriotic League comes up before the Tribunal on Tuesday next the Government will ask the Court to grant a post-ponement of the trial in order to enable the prosecution to obtain further information re-

Burning the Houses of Evicted Tenants. DUBLIN, March 29.-Thirteen tenants have been evicted from their holdings at Clongorey. After the tenants had been driven from their houses twelve of the buildings were set on fre by the agent and emergency men. The best houses were not destroyed, being spared for use as quarters for the police.

Father MacFadden Faints in Court. DUBLIN, March 29 .- The trial of Father

macraquen, the arrest of whom for offences under the Crimes act led to the killing of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore was begun to-day. While the case was in progress Father MacFadden fainted, and the court was at once adjourned. MacFadden, the arrest of whom for offences

A Passeuger Steamer Thought to be Lost. LONDON, March 30.-The passenger steamer Comtesse de Flandre, plying between Ostend and Dover, is ten hours overdue at the latter port. The weather is rough and a heavy log provails, and lears are entertained that the vessel has been lost. The steamer belongs in Ostend.

Proposed Compliment to Mr. Parnell. LONDON, March 29 .- A proposition has been made to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Mr. Parnell. A majority of the municipal authorities of that city are in favor of the proposition.

Father Farrelly Surrenders. DUBLIN, March 29.—Father Farrelly, for whose arrest a warrant was granted under the Crimes act, has surrendered himself to the au-thorities and has been placed in jail at Wexford.

PITTSBURGH, March 29 .- Charles A. Ashburner, formerly State Geologist of Pennsylvania, arrived home from California to-night. He said to a Dispatch reporter that the stories of the discovery of an immense gold field at Santa Ciara were greatly exaggerated. The excitement, he says, was gotten up for specu-

Intive purposes.

The only gold there is in the placer mines, and that is in limited quantities. The natives have been digging this gold for thirty years and have barrely succeeded in making a living. While he was at Les Angeles 5,000 persons passed through on their way to the new fields, Many of them returned disgusted.

CHICACO, March 29 .- Three battalions of fire engines fought a furious fire for three hours to-night in E. W. Blatchford's big sixstory building, running from 48 to 62 South Clinton street. The building was filled with inflammable material, and the heat was so ininflammable material, and the heat was so in-tense that several factories in the neighbor-hood were ignited. S. A. Maxwell I see 300 car loads of wait paper, which was worth \$100, 000, John Stair, a mirror manufacturer, lest \$75,000, Other I esses are: J. S. Hare, printer, \$40,000; the Dean Bamboo Company, \$25,000; the Danville Stove Company, \$20,000; E. W. B atchiord, \$15,000. The fire was burning fercely at midnight, but the firemen will pre-vent its spreading to adjoining buildings.

Skeletons of Two Murdered Men Found. OTTAWA. Ill., March 29.-While excavating for the foundation of a new building on an unused lo in the central part of the city this morning the abele tons of two men buried in one grave were uncarthed by laborers. The skull of one had been crushed apparently by some heavy instrument and there was a large hole in the temple of the other, such as might have been made by a some shot.

11. A frank, a sunsarith, who kept a shop near where the skeletons were found, concessed on his death bed several years ago that he had murdered a man or men, but he would not say where they were buried.

The Trula Fell Through the Bridge.

MORERLY, Mo., March 29,-The St. Paul and t Louis Express on the Ottumwa division of the Wa bush Western Railway went through a bridge near Queen City last night. The killed are John Arthur, en-gineer, and Luther Chamter-ain. Bremm. there as liste, maid agent hat his back injured, and W. L. Skin-ner, express measuring, had his leg badly bruised. No passongers were burt.

Arrested for Forgery. ALTON, Ill., March 29.-W. H. Gear of New York city was arrested here to-day on the charge of forging an accepted draft for \$75 on Wm. Mann & Co. of Philadelphia, which he had cashed at Milliken's Hank in Becauter 10. on March 20. . . . was jaired at Decatur. He formerly represented Mann & Co. on the road, and he is wanted for similar crookedness at New York and at Louisville.

Fast Trains to Baltimore The average time to Battmart and Washington via the new line formed by the Jersey Central Reading, and B, and O roads is faster than via any other round. All trains are equipped with Pullman's performant accep-ine cars and run through without change extranger, fination foot of Liberty at. See time (able, this paper,— 463. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW FINANCIERING AFOOT

SHALL WE INCREASE CITY TAXES
AND WIND UP THE SINKING FUNDS

Administration of City Finances.

Mighty Interesting Topic Bronched at a Semi-oficial Conference in the Mayor's Office-Proposed Reorganization of the

"This is a question that previous administrations, for years, have shirked." Mayor Grant said yesterday. "It can be shirked no longer.

The Mayor had called to a conference in his office Corporation Counsel Beekman, Cham-beriain Ivins, Comptroller Myers, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen. Alderman Storm, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Lawyers John H. Strahan and W. Bourks

Cockran. The sinking fund system now in force was the matter under consideration, and the adrisability of extending it, or of letting it torminate. The operation of the fund will ter-minate in from five to seven years by the growth of the fund, if no new charges upon it are authorized.

Chamberlain Ivins, who had adopted the Mayor's ideas in the matter or found them to conform with his own, declared in favor of letting the sinking fund alone, except for careful nursing of its revenues, until the bonded debi of the city, charged against it, is wiped out This would necessarily be accompanied by an increased tax rate for a time, which the citizens would probably not complain of in view of the fact that it would be followed by a great r duction in taxation when the city revenues should become available for current expenses. These revenues are now turned into the sinking fund to be invested in city bonds that the city still pays interest on, and the city's ex-

for by direct taxation.

Mayor Grant was of the same opinion, and, in fact, that was the sentiment of all of the conferrees. But the Mayor could not lose sigh of the fact that the increase in the tax rate
would be credited in the popular mind to the administration under which it took effect, whereas the cause of it really would be the expenditures of previous administrations whose bonds are to be provided for by taxation instead of being shoved off on the sinking fund, He also said that care should be taken not to run the tax rate up to five or ten per cent., as that would be almost confiscation.

Comptroller Myers said that not even the disclosures of the market investigation were necessary to show him that the income of the city could be greatly increased. He had in view the improvement of the system and methods of management of this important feature of his denactment.

The other members of the conference seemed to be of the opinion that something more was necessary, and that amendments to the charter would be required. It is proposed to make the present Finance Department part of a system, of which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be the head. The details are not yet arranged or made known, but the general plan seemed to be favored by all present, and a bill for presentation to the Legislature will be prepared for the consideration of the conference and of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Mr. Beekman, Mr. Strahan and Mr. Cockranare to draw up the proposed

In the mean time the issue of the \$2,000,000 of onds for the new park lands cannot be delaved. At to-day's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission Comptroller Myers will offer a new resolution concerning them. They will be made twenty-year bonds with the right reserved to the city of paying them off sconer.

Fallure of a Boston Broker. Boston, March 29.-George H. Benney, in-

surance broker, of 85 Kilby street, went into voluntary insolvency this afternoon. His lisbilities are reported to be about \$160,000, and his assets about \$80,000. It is claimed that \$40,000 of the indebtedness is secured by real estate and other collateral, and that with proper management Mr. Benney will be able to pay fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. The to pay fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. The failure is claimed to be due to causes outside of his insurance business. A greater part of his credit is with Boston parties. One half is with national banks and the other is general indebtedness. The specific cause of the failure is said to be the incurring of heavy personal living expenses. Mr. Benney's indebtedness to the banks is largely due to their discounting his notes, which were endorsed by his wife, a daughter of the late Mr. Marsh of Jordan, Marsh & Co. Mr. Benney has been in the fire insurance business for him years, having connections with about a dozen companies.

ompanies. Cot O'Reten's Amendment Retected

OTTAWA, March 29 .- A division was reached in the House of Commons at 1% o'clock this morning on Col. O'Brien's amendment to the Jesuit Estates act, and it was voted down—18 yeas to 175 nays. The singing of "God Bave the Queen" terminated the proceedings.

The excitement over the defeat of Col. O'Brien" escolutions is intense. The Orangement w hold a mass meeting on Monday night to sganize a national defence fund to test the validity of the act in the courts.

No General Storms In Sight, Freezing weather reached this city early

yesterday morning, but as the sun rose the temperature ran up 25° by 3 o'clock, and stood at 55°. The day was clear and the humidity below normal. Snow was failing in Michigan and Illinois and rain in the Mississippi valley from lows southward to Tennessee. The rest of the country had clear weather. There were no general atoms in sight, the temperature increased in an actions, except the Northwest, where a high pressure of counderable magnitude is moving southest ward from Davoia, with colder weather. Fartry cloudy skies with possibly ight abovers, and warm, followed by wooler weather for to-day, it mowed a little last night. Sunday will probably be fair and cool followed by warmer weather. An officer detailed from the hydrographic Office by visi, Havana last September, in order to consult with Paire Vines, the leading authority on West India burriannes, secured as of the cordial conjertation of Capit derioned; the director of the newly established Nar ne (beervatory there, and the French and Spanish cable companies have granted the franking privilege for the carams over their lines whenever the weather is purtance, as timely warming may enable them not only to avoid the dancerous regioned an approach line storm, but actually take advantage of it to prosecute their vogages. Snow was failing in Michigan and Lilinois, and rain in

Indicated by the thermometer at Perry phermacy in Tas Sep building: 3.4 M. 37° in A. M. 37° in A. M. 40° 12 M. 40° 1300 F. M. 32'16 F. M. 40° 0 F. M. 45° 12 minimisht. 44°. Average, 45° A Average on March 20, 1888, 418°.

Signal Office Prediction.

For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts. Shode Island. Connecticut, and eastern Hos-For Fernissee, Kentucky One, West Verkinia and Western New Jorks and Maryland and Western New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, fair followed by light rain; coo er; winds becoming northwesterly. For Fernissee, Kentucky, One, West Virginia western Pennsylvania and western New York, light rain or snow, followed in Tennessee and Kentucky by fair colder, northwesterly winds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Lawrence has granted an absolute divorce to Daniel M. Kurtz from Jennie Kurtz. Crier William II. Ricketts of the Supreme Court was back at work yesterday, after an illness of several mouths months
Private Major A. White of Company B. Seventh Responses, has been elected Corporal over three other candidates for the place.

'aroline R. Le Row will read a paper on "Needed Felicol Reforms" before the insetting of the Associate Conference Atumns this eventing at the Fifth Avenue on the Pifth Avenue of the Responses to the Pifth Avenue of the Pif

The concluding lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be given this evening in the great hall at 8 o'clock by Prof. Robert Spicer. Subject. "Polarized Light," illustrated. James forgess, who abducted 13 year old Grace frwin, present guilt, to absent in the second degree yesterday before Recepter Sanyth in the General Sessions and was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

Peter McDermott, who was convicted research of manalaurables in causage the dea h of his aged father in a
fight when both were intoxicated, was sentenced yearday in the General assistant to ten years in the State
prison.

James Smith, one of three colored men who robbed
Jamitar Henry A Smith of the New York University
building of his sold watch in Washington square on feltiest, was assessed yeaterday by Secures says is
len years in State prison.